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sociation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York,

It our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo ition wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### The Last Days of the Campaign.

The most wonderful, the most novel and the most salutary movement in American politics of this generation has proved successful. Five days before election the return of Mr. JEROME to the office of District Attorney is assured, so far as concerns popular sentiment as expressed in the outspoken preference of the citizens of this county. If the electors vote next Tuesday to give effect to their present wish and their determination, Mr. JEROME will receive the largest majority of the votes cast which has ever been given to a candidate for office in this county.

The sentiment in his favor is practically unanimous. It is equally strong in the Republican, the Democratic and Hearst parties. Only the eccentric vote, which may be estimated loosely at thirty thousand, can be put with anything like solidity against him; and even among those stubborn fanaties his independence of Bosses gains for him favor.

An enterprise which at its start was looked on as quixotic by all the cut-anddried politicians, and even by the run of the people, has steadily gathered strength. Mr. JEROME cut loose from all political machines. He disdained the Bosses. No party nominated him. He went forth single handed to fight against hoary political traditions, without organization support, without the backing of money and with the most perfectly organized machines in American politics united in opposition to him. They derided him. What show had he against such a force as theirs?

Now they have found out something which they will never forget. They have found out that they were weakest where they supposed themselves strongest. It was only necessary that a single man should dare to appeal to the people to rise against them to demonstrate that the terrible power of which they boasted was a mere bugaboo. They had dictated nominations, policies and methods only because no great leader had arisen to call the people to arms against them.

The triumph of JEROME will be not merely in the election of an able, honest and intrepid man to the office of District Attorney. It will dissipate and destroy an illusion of baneful consequence to this community and to American politics the Bosses are powerless except as the people delegate power to them; that the chine whenever they make up their minds are resistless.

That is, the election of JEROME will be will be at an end.

How simple a matter it is for every citizen of the county of New York to neglects to join in it by marking his vote for WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME on the

The one great issue of this campaign is the People against the Bosses, and machinations in the announcement of jected to such pessimistic reproaches as JEROME is the leader of the army of the central strike committee that the independence.

# Murphy Revealed.

Who is this man MURPHY who sets his individual will against the wishes of the people of New York and forbids them to employ the lawyer of their choice to care for their interests before their criminal courts?

Is he a personage of wisdom so great. of judgment so sure, of such perspicacity and farsightedness as to deserve and command the chedience and respect of his fellow citizens?

MURPHY's recent exploits answer these questions. He showed the accuracy of his judgment and of his knowledge of the temper of the public when he opened his campaign with a personal attack on WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME'S good faith and good sense. He promised to expose JEROME as a trickster and a vulgar political adventurer, and he called one witness to do it. That witness was John F. AHEARN, and his testimony was all for JEROME and all against MURPHY. AHEARN told what had happened, and MURPHY, with his talk of "emissaries" and his election district methods of attempting to discredit an opponent, was laughed out

of court. MURPHY's next important contribution to the strength of his party was a silly, childish, but none the less highly offensive, political banner, the immediate actively engaged in transportation. At and inevitable effect of which was to a great meeting held in the university create great popular sympathy for the no dissatisfaction with the Czar's maniman it attacked and to necessitate the festo was disclosed, except as regards calling of the police to prevent a riotous demonstration in his favor. So blind political prisoners-an omission which was MURPHY to the ordinary decencies that the candidate for Mayor who has his support was obliged to interfere in person and order down this evidence of

MURPHY's genius. Now, finally, Mr. McCLELLAN, conscious of the great injury his canvass Evidently the people of Moscow have and throwing a flood of light on the clifor reelection was suffering at the hands of MURPHY, has been obliged to take upon his own shoulders the task of managing his campaign, of undoing MURPHY's errors, so far as possible, of rectifying MURPHY's mistakes and excluding MURPHY from active participa-

of appealing to an intelligent and discriminating public for support.

These are the principal exploits, the genuine political triumphs, of CHARLES F. MURPHY, the eminent master of statecraft, the famous publicist, who says to the people of New York that they cannot reelect an honogable, a competent, a valuable public servant, District Attorney WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME!

#### Three Invitations.

From Newburgh, a small municipality on the west bank of the Hudson River. the citizens of New York have received an invitation to commit the administration of their treasure to the acute financier whose fame rests on his marvellous manipulation of the Crackers and Cheese market in its relation with the State's poor and mentally deficient. They have been asked to strengthen the arm and fill the pocket of the Hero of Furnaceville. The philanthropic ODELL burns with desire to disburse New York's \$100,000,000 of taxes and uncounted mill-

ions of bond issues. Another invitation is before the voters of New York. They are asked to desert the methods that have stood the test of long generations of trial, and fly for help from imaginary evils to fantastic theo-

There is a third invitation for the voters of New York to consider. It promises no great revolution, no impossible reformation of human nature. It boasts no divine inspiration of new theories and new practices. It pledges progress with conservatism, honesty in everything, obedience to the will of the voters and administration in the interest of every citizen

Each of these invitations must be answered November 7, and the acceptance of one involves the rejection of the others. Which will the voters of New York choose?

#### How the Czar's Concessions Are Received.

In endeavoring to deduce the immediate and ultimate effect of the Czar's manifesto from the conflicting reports of its reception in various localities, and by various classes of the Russian population, we should not let ourselves be misled by the notion that St. Petersburg plays in Russia the part that is played in France by Paris. The city founded by Peter the Great is very far from representing the brain and heart of the Russian Empire. It is the official capital. The national capital is Moscow. If, then, we would try to judge whether the grant of a Constitution comes too late, or whether Count WITTE will have time to translate into acts the good intentions of his master, we must fix our eves not on St. Petersburg but on the ancient and true metropolis, where the

sia's intellect may be felt. The artificial town reared by PETER on the swampy bank of the Neva is now, as it always has been, the stronghold of the absolutists and the bureaucrats. These men, rendered desperate by the threatened overthrow of autocracy, as generally. It will show the people that they were in 1881, when the Constitution secured by Loris Melikoff from Alex-ANDER II. was strangled by assassinapeople are amply able to run the ma- tion, have still one sinister card to play. They will try to justify their prediction to take hold of the job, and that they that the task confided to Count WITTE would be found impracticable, and that the large concessions embodied in the a declaration and a demonstration of Czar's manifesto would only embolden good reason why the work of the soldier popular independence. From one end a frenzied populace to press impossible of the Union to the other popular self- demands. The use of agents provocarespect and self-confidence will be teurs is as familiar to the police of St. strengthened, and slavery to the Bosses | Petersburg as it was to the police of NAPOLEON III., and it is easy for emissaries of the reactionists to work upon the Socialists and anarchists who constitute have a share in this demonstration of the extreme left wing of the great revoindependence we are showing daily so lutionary party. One can detect their clearly that no one of the electorate will malign activity in the collisions between have any excuse for his shame if he workingmen and the police which late on Tuesday followed in St. Petersburg the tremendous outburst of rejoicing which the Czar's manifesto at first produced. One can trace the same evil strike will continue until amnesty for political prisoners shall be proclaimed

> shall be withdrawn from St. Petersburg and replaced by national guards. We believe that even in the official capital, which is a hotbed of rascality, the detestable conspiracy of reactionists with anarchists is destined to fail. Count. WITTE has made known through the newspaper editors whom he called into | it entirely. conference that while, of course, the regular troops will be retained for the more than a century ago, the population of purpose of upholding order and of pro- the city and of the State has been growtecting life and property, Cossacks will ing as the table below shows. It must no longer be employed, martial law will | be borne in mind that there have been adquickly be renounced, and a decrea of ditions to the area of the city by annexaamnesty for political prisoners is afready tion and by consolidation with other in process of formulation. These as- divisions, but the boundaries of the surances should prove satisfactory. It State have remained substantially the is certain that in spite of the desire of same; their central committee to prolong the strike thousands of workmen in St. Petersburg have returned to their factories and trains have resumed running

and martial law be abolished, and in the

preposterous demand that all troops

on the railway to Moscow. It is, however, in Moscow that the prospects of a speedy and pacific transition from absolutism to a constitutional government is most encouraging. Here the strikers have gone back to work, and all the railways which diverge from Moscow like spokes from a hub are the omission to proclaim amnesty for as we have said, is to be immediately made good. We might have expected to hear some regret expressed at the vagueness of the Czar's reference to the electoral conditions under which the coming national assembly is to be chosen. | perature in Bulgaria throughout the year faith in Count WITTE's carrying out the | matic conditions of that principality. It is sovereign's concessions in the most not so long ago that we wholly lacked any liberal spirit. That their confidence is justified is evident from the statement made by the new Prime Minister on Tuesday, that he not only favored uni-

the assembly, which shortly would be held.

As soon as all the railway, and telegraph lines are in working order we may be reasonably sure that the great mass of professional men and skilled mechanics in European Russia will take their cue from Moscow. Assured from the outset of the fundamental civil liberties of freedom of conscience, freedom from arbitrary arrest, freedom of speech and of association, and conciliated by the early abolition of martial law and by the concession of amnesty for political prisoners, they seem likely to demonstrate the superiority of the Slavic to the Celtic temperament in respect of common sense and self-control. The intelligent patriots of Moscow know that time is required for the constructive work of Constitution framing, in which Count WITTE is now absorbed. They will give him the time that is indispensable. They will not play the game of the reactionists, and wreck their own well founded hopes by ill timed and intemperate exactions.

### Increase the Pay of the Army.

Six thousand five hundred and thirtythree enlisted men deserted from the army of the United States last year. This is a percentage of 6.6, as compared with 6.1 per cent., the average for the preceding three years. These desertions have saddened the heart of Major-General F. C. AINSWORTH, the military secretary at Washington, in whose annual report the figures appear. He seems to be a pessimistic person. He despairs of any remedy at present. Desertion will continue to be excessive, says General AINSWORTH until the deserter shall be regarded as a criminal by a changed public sentiment. He deems the prospect of such a change, however, to be very remote, adding:

"There are some who believe that the change will never come until our people shall have learned through national disaster and humiliation that the effective maintenance of an army of professional soldiers is absolutely essential to the preservation of the national honor and life, and that the trained and disciplined troops of a modern enemy cannot be withstood by hastliv organized armies of untrained or half trained civilians."

It seems quite plain to the non-military mind that a most practical and efficient means of making army service attractive to good men and thus lessening the percentage of desertions would be to increase the pay of the private soldier.

Thirteen dollars a month is the pay of an enlisted man for the first two years in the infantry, cavalry and artillery, with slight increases for prolonged service. This was the pay forty years ago. It represents proportionately to wages in other callings much less than it did then. It is not enough to induce ambitious young workingmen, who would make the best soldiers, to go into pulse of Russia's patriotism and of Rusthe army and stay there. Indeed, the wonder is that so low a rate of compensation gives us as good material as we have. It seems to be fashionable nowadays, even in American military circles, to decry the American private soldier; but a considerable acquaintance with the demeanor and discipline of troops in other lands convinces us that he is by no means their inferior to-day in neatness, deportment and the general essentials of military conduct.

The pay of the enlisted man in the United States army should be increased to twenty dollars a month. There is no important pursuits. Enlistment in the army should not be equivalent to a sentence to perpetual poverty. A man who has a chance to save a little out of his pay will make a better soldier for his saving. A spirit of contentment will come with the increased compensation which will make men anxious to stay in the army

instead of anxious to get out of it. The increase which we propose would involve an additional annual expenditure only about equal to the cost of a single battleship, and it would give us an army which could not justly be subare expressed and implied in the report past. of Major-General F. C. AINSWORTH.

We commend this matter to the attention of Colonel THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

## New York and the State.

The city of New York has not yet attained the distinction of having as many inhabitants as all the other divisions of the State put together. This year's census diminishes largely the lead of the outside counties, but does not efface

Since the first authentic official census.

		State.	City
	1790	340,120	33,13
	1800	589,051	60,48
1	1810	959,010	96,37
	1820	1,872,111	123.70
	1830	1,918,608	202,58
	1,840	2.428.921	312,71
	1850	3.097,391	515,54
	1880	3.880,785	813.060
	1870	4,382,759	942,292
	1889	5,082.871	1,206,290
	1890	5,997.853	1.595.936
1	1900	7,268.834	3,437,20
	1007	9 ORR 0.72	4.014.20

Of the sixty-one counties in the State four are coterminus with the boundaries

of the city of New York. The Balkan States illustrate the fact that before we can obtain much scientific knowledge of a region it is usually necessary for it to come out from under the voke of a fanatical and despotic Government. Some fine isothermal maps have just been published showing the distribution of temscientific information of the climatic con ditions of all the Balkan States, but that was when the oppressive lordship of Turkey darkened the land. To-day there ar official meteorological stations scattered versal suffrage as the basis of Russia's over Rumania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Servia tion in the important and delicate work | future Constitution, but had decided to | and Bulgaria, and central stations in all

apply the principle to the elections for these States collect, generalize and publish the assembly, which shortly would be the results of these observations. The Bulgarian maps just issued are the result of ten years of observations since the meteorological service was established. Surely nothing so stimulates the growth of knowledge as freedom, and the shackles that ignorant despotism forged on the Balkan States have been cast off forever.

The Batteux Van Huysdael. To be in a steel chad safe deposit vaul away underground and to look out through impenetrable walls into a Dutch landscap is not a usual experience. It chances that it is a possible thing to do, however, for a visitor to the vaults of the Van Norden Trust Company, in which hangs such a painting by Jacob Van Ruysdael as lets the light of nature into this subterranean stronghold and seems almost to admit the sound of summer breeze and the falling waters of a woodland river. One knows that Central Park is just across the way, but there is nothing in that charming but artificial playground to compare with the dignity of this scene as fixed on canvas

by the old Dutch master.

There is a single painting by Van Auysdael in the Metropolitan Museum, a brief mile away, while the National Gallery at London has a dozen examples, as many, in fact, as are to be found in all Holland. Examples of his work are indeed rare, and in more senses

This painting has an interesting history It was brought to New York by the late F. W. Batteux along about 1845, and through schance it is said to have lain undiscovered n the metallic cylinder in which it was sent o this country for nearly fifty years, and was discovered by his executors after Mi

Batteux's death. The canvas came eventually into the hands of George Mayr of Brooklyn, a nephew of Mrs. Batteux, its present owner.

According to tradition, this beautiful rictre was purchased from the private co tion of a gentleman in Brussels upon the stipulation that his name should not be mentioned, for the reason, as alleged, that the King of Holland had a replica of this painting, purchased by the Prince of Orange from the Le Rouge Collection at Paris in 1835, while the so-called Batteux Van Ruysdael was purchased from the Sorel Collection at Am-sterdam in 1814. Whether this is the original or the replica of the one now in the Brussels Museum is an interesting question entirely apart from a consideration of its very great charm of light and color. What lends additional value to this canvas are the figures elieved to have been painted in Ruysdael's contemporary, Adrian Van de

The presence of this valuable painting has been practically unknown to the collectors dealers and artists of this city, and it is now on public view for the first tir

A Woman on Municipal Ownership. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: People wondering why the new municipal ferry s not a success. If they stopped to think a ittle the mystery would be cleared up. The hand of Tammany is in the failure of the ferry. The trusts do not want municipal ownership; a goodly portion of Tammany's graft comes through those same trusts; hence t is to Tammany's interests to see that n unicipal enterprise succeeds. It is simple rough, and I wonder that the papers have ot exploited the idea before now. Of course am not the sole individual who has had the

dea.

Appropriate nany politicians, more or less. She may partially free herself, but her decent citizens are so supine that if the coils of the serpent are loosened temporarily, it is only waiting its time to tighten them again. It is certainly a case of six of one and half a dozen e intricacies of politics are a sealed book

NEW YORK, NOV. 1.

### The President and the South

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Rerring to your very appropriate editorial thern people, I enclose this clipping from the Leighton (Ala.) News which fits in well ith the opinion expressed by THE SUN, and both are correct:

The President is receiving a royal welcome everyshould not be made as attractive as other where he stops on his spin through the South, and important pursuits. Enlistment in the many things that we as Southerners do not like. we are sure that he is sincere and honest in the belief that what he does is for the best.

He is a great man and is making a great Presi-

dent and the world so regards him. He will know s better and we will know him better for his little our through Dixle Land, and from this knowledge s sure to come mutual good.

The speeches made by the President during this remarkable tour should be collected and published in pamphlet or book form for wide distribution, not only in the South, but n the North. In my opinion the South has ver shown itself to be more of the nation than in these demonstrations of respect for one who is acknowledged to be the "Presi-"dent of the whole country." There was a time when neither the South nor the President understood each other. That time JOHN A. WYETH, M. D. NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

## X-Rays in Detective Work.

From the New York Medical Journal It is a new departure to examine a man with the den of detecting in his stomach jewelry that had been swallowed to avoid detection, and the chief of police at Davenport, Ia., deserves full credit for

he originality of his researches.

It seems that a negro had formed a passing at achment for a diamond ring that he did not own and, being surprised by the legitimate possessor, promptly swallowed it, notwithstanding the heavy tting that surrounded the stone. This was sus cted at once, and the culprit was forthwith locked in jall with the diamond still in his possession. s he strenuously denied all knowledge of th missing stone, the chief of police promptly sent for the municipal electric apparatus. At the sight of this the man, imagining doubtless that it was some new method of torture, promptly confessed. The photograph, however, was taken, and it revealed the position of the ring.

## Where Can Women Vote?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been nformed that the women suffragists of New York have secured a room in Harlem, where those women who care to do so may vote on the coming election —simply as a test of the number and earnestness of the women desiring that privilege.
If this is so, will you kin ily insert a notice to this effect, giving the address of the polls? A VOIER,

## Martial Degeneration,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What's the answer? A member of the Old Guard makes a rush for a water cooler and then obtains a writ of Surely the always reliable Sun is mistakenor, horrible thought—the Old Guard is—but no! We won't believe it! H. C. OWEN. WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 30.

### Religious Possibilities of the Automobile. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in THE Sux that a flock of geese was lured to an automobile by the honk of an ordinary automobile horn. Would a flock of angels be attracted by the noise of the

Gabriel horns which are being so extensively used

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

Noble Elegiac Poem Appreciated. From the Rochester Union and Advertiser. THE NEW YORK SUN has this touching editorial over Murph." It may be true that there are no eally great poets in our day, but there is never heless an occasional burst of song that arrests

#### ----A Rich Field.

Esculaplus had just started the study of medicine "Where will you get your practice?" they asked.
"From the sick friends Mr. Outlate sits up with answered proudly.

## The Cold Gray Dawn.

Hopeful Candidate-Where do we receive the Pessimistic Follower-In the neck.

THE POPULAR HERO. For Jerome.

Easy going old Manhattan, she has roused her for the right,

She has donned her rusty armor, she is spoiling for the fight! Round the high seats of the mighty they can hear our clamor rolled —

Ay, the greedy grafter hears it, and his

craven heart is cold. With his hee 's prompt and pliant, with his minions bowing low In the palace of his plenty, can the callous

grafter know? With his shower of shining shekels pouring in beyond belief-

With earth's honors heaped upon him-can he think himself a thief?

Change the purple of his power for the striped suit of shame! Where his late awakened conscience ever gnaws with tooth of flame.

Peering through the grated window, sitting in his narrow pen, There'll be time for meditation-he will understand it then. Up and at the brazen Bosses! Aim your ballot

like a blow! Rout them with the freeman's franchise! Ay, tis better fighting so

Than in fratricidal struggle, with the flashing And the roar of revolution round the bloody

Let the cannon boom our welcome to the People's candidate! He's the man the masses honor -he's the man the Bosses hate!

the crashing bands we come -We are wheeling into column to the thunder of the drum. NEW YORK, Oct. 31. HOWARD W. HALL.

Where the red fire burns the brightest, with

Abe Gruber's Downfall at Hand. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Won't please include Abe Gruber in your gallery f Bosses who are offensive and must be sent the rear rank?

We voters of the Twenty-first Assembly district, that section bounded by Central Park West, Riverside Drive, Eighty-first street and 120th street, are indignant that Boss Gruber should attack District Attorney Jerome, and especially that he dares to attempt to hand out an "expression of this Assembly district.

Our district will take second place to no other district in the size of our vote for Jerome in fact, since Gruber has become a traitor and has butted in with his Osbornesque aggressiveness, Jerome's vote grows larger

The West Side Anti-Boss Club is destined to wipe out all exclusive, close corporation, so-called political parties, leaders and Bosses from this district, for Democrats, Republicans, independents, reformers, &c., are enrolling with the intention of hereafter supporting candidates who will hand us a guarantee of their freedom from Bossism in local and State affairs. Can we do it? Just watchbut for decency's sake tell Gruber to beat it while his shoes are good.

WEST NINETY-FIFTH STREET. NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

## Osborne's Temperamental Unfitness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Certain ery serious reasons why Mr. Osborne should not be elected District Attorney of this county ave not been prominently mentioned refer to a peculiar intemperance of zeal in office which is altogether too serious to be overlooked. In his speeches in this campaign Mr. Osborne has made it quite evident that he does not possess the balance and poise which one would expect to see as the result of so long and varied an experience. and there appears a disposition on his part to grasp and use the first weapon which occurs to his mind however unsuitable it may be, and however inappropriate the occasion. Mr. Osborne has seen fit to refer to the Bissert case. Well, he did secure a conviction, which was reversed by the Appellate Division (71 App. Div. 118), and that reversal was unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals (172 N. Y. 643) without opinion. At the Appellate Division three opinions were written, two for reversal and one for affirm ance. Mr. Osborne's supporters will find on the reception of the President by the little comfort in either, it being difficult to determine which scored his methods the more severely. But it is of deepest significance that the opinion in his favor, that of Mr Justice Patterson (71 App. Div. 134-143) proceeds upon the theory that his methods and language were so palpably unfair, so outrageously indecent and so perfectly asinine as to make it impossible that they should injure even a person under indictment. In this connection Judge Patterson wrote (page 139): "I cannot believe otherwise than that the remarks of counsel objected to in this case could have had no more effect upon such a jury than the idle wind."

I do not mean to suggest that criminals should go unwhipped of justice through lack of zeal of prosecuting officers. But I do mean that there could not be a condition of more serious wrong than would exist in this county were this high office filled by one of such intemperate and ill balanced mind. We can well afford to dispense with spectacular grand stand plays which tend to furnish justice for neither the guilty nor the innocent. NEW YORK, Oct. 31. LEX.

# "The Sun's" Course Applauded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You are doing a work in upholding Jerome's hands that should endear you to the plain, everyday people of the United States. F. C. WAINWRIGHT.

#### LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 1. \$10 and the Real Thing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From the home of Israel Putnam, and with the spirit of 1776, to William Travers Jerome. POMFRET, CONN.

A Dollar That Looks as Big as a House TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Enclosed find \$1 toward upholding the flag of my native country, the Stars and Stripes with regrets that the amount is no larger A CHEERFUL GIVER. NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

## With the Greatest Pleasure.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We enclose you herewith check for twenty-five (\$25) dollars, which we would thank you to apply to the campaign fund of William Travers NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

## A Note That Rings True From Massachu-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am delighted with the noble stand THE SUN has taken in behalf of Jerome. I believe him to be honest, earnest and capable, and hope he will win the prize he is seeking, which he will do if the common people support him as I think they ought to do. I enclose you check for \$5. Please use it in his behalf.

J. R. HUNTINGTON. AMESBURY, Mass., Oct. 31. \$5 From Pennsylvania.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here with check \$5-for Jerome's cause. A. E. McV. MERION, Pa., Oct. 31.

\$50 for William Travers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 enclose my check for \$50, which please apply where

#### it will be least harmful to our candidate. NEW YORK, NOV. 1.

Letter From a Mighty Proper Gentleman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During the present campaign I have made two small contributions to the Jerome fund, and had looked forward with more than usual interest to the casting of a ballot. But an unfortunate misconception of the registration laws, in connection with a recent removal of residence, has deprived me of my right to vote

I am increfore eager to make some atone

ment to the cause, and as I am not in position to respond to the nominators' appeal for

more active aid, I have scraped the bottom

Mrs. Oldrich-I understand your husband is very influential.

of my purse; and lo! the result-for which I enclose a check. The forwarding of this through THE SUN

adds pleasure to the act because of the grand fight THE SUN is putting up for good govern-

#### ment. NEW YORK, NOV. 1.

\$1 From a City Embloyee. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:-Sir: 1 enclose \$1.00 for the Jerome campaign fund. is all I can spare from my salary. I wish it was more, but I can only add my vote To my mind, Mr. Jerome will win in a walk. New York, Oct. 31. A CITY EMPLOYEE.

#### 70,000.000 Watchers. From the Boston Globe.

"Mr. Jerome needs 1,000 watchers," ad vertises THE SUN. Only 1,000? He doesn't need to advertise. Seventy million peopl are watching him.

#### Whom the Joke Is On. From the Chicago News. As New York's Bosses said all along, the

Jerome candidacy is a joke, though it turns out that the joke is on the Bosses. Indications of Jerome's Election. From the Hartford Times. The picturesque element which the dash

ing Jerome has introduced into the campaign has set loose a remarkable amount of civic independence and the indications now point to his election. Outcome of Jerome's Election.

#### From the St. Louis Republic. If Mr. Jerome is elected, and his chances

appear strong, the public may expect to see the notorious insurance men placed on trial for their liberties. Name to Conjure With.

From the Washington Star. Jerome triumphant next week will be name to conjure with in the court room and the jury box.

#### From the Mexican Herald. No Boss or "machine" has placed a padlock upon Jerome's lips. All the gangs hate and fear him. That is his chief recommendation.

No Bosses or Gangs for Jerome.

The Paramount Issue. From the Kansas City Star. Mr. Jerome knows that the most important phase of his candidacy is its potency to prove whether American municipalities are irrevocably committed to Bossism. That he has kept uncontaminated this paramount issue of his own making earns for him the admiring esteem of the people in and out of New York

#### Victory Over Political Bosses.

From the St. Albans Messenger. If Mr. Jerome should win it would be distinct victory for good government over political Bosses and political machines.

Everybody for Jerome From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Everybody in New York except the Tiger

Watching the Result in New York.

From the Westfield Valley Echo.

#### If Jerome is elected District Attorney in ew York with the handicap he is running under, the world will have more respect for New York and its people than it ever had

before.

The Highest Type of Patriotism. From a sermon at Schenectady by the Rev. George R. Lunn. D. D. Down in Egypt, otherwise New York. here has arisen a man, a Democrat, who is a

to rescue the great metropolis from a bondage worse than that of Pharaoh. District Attorney Jerome is fighting your battle and mine. The nation is watching that warfare, for in it is involved the vital principles of American freedom and American manhood. With such patriots as Roose velt the Republican and Jerome the Democrat acting as leaders and examples we begin to see the first gray streak of approaching dawn rising out of the darkness of our polit

ical servitude. Let us as men stand for the type of patriotism exemplified in the lives of these two great Americans. Then will political grafters seek the hiding of oblivion, and the high places of responsibility and trust be given to men whom we delight to honor.

The Last Panel for the Capitol Rotunda TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the rotunds of the Capitol at Washington there is a frieze upon which are portrayed notable events in the history of America since its discovery in 1492. Panels were provided for the various scenes and with one exception, the last, these panels have been completed. Columbus is shown in the first panel coming ashore at San Salvador, and the continuation of the other historical events brings us down to

the discovery of gold in California in 1849. Since the last named period there have been frequent and sometimes acrimonious disputes as to the most appropriate scene to be depicted in the last panel of the frieze in ques tion. Some persons wanted a scene taken from the civil war of 1861-65, others thought the world's fair at Chicago in 1893 should be commemorated and perpetuated in the his torical apartment. An objection was made that the last would result in Columbus opening and closing the series of pictures. The result was that a vacant panel still confronts spec-

tators who visit the Capitol daily. It has occurred to me that in order to fill this blank space nothing could be more appropriate than a representation of the recent peace conference on the shores of New England, where the youngest but most virile nation in the world consummated peace between the Czar and the Mikado. Nothing more notable has occurred in our history, and certainly nothing more commendable in preserving amity among nations.
WINFIELD SCOTT LARNER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The New York Church Economist, in one of its recent num bers, raised the very interesting question of the suffocation of the churches in the great American cities by surrounding private dwellings and their absolute dwarfing by the enormous and ugly sky scrapers, naming "Old Trinity," the Fifth Avenue and Madison Square Presbyterian churches of our city as particularly striking examples. Contrasting the position of the dominating mass of the Cologne Cathedral, occupying a vast square for itself and impressing the observer as "a whole city standing still and saying its prayers." with Trinity, which is being smothered among huge hives of business, a writer on the subject in the Outlook expressed himself as follows:

himself as follows:

One looks at it through a kind of tunnel called Wall street. Great, splendid, boundless looking buildings frown down upon it. Acres of men and wamen, in chairs, sit with their feet above its nave. Hundreds of typewriter girls look down from out of the sky as they bang on their typewriters, upon the graceful little tower that is still allowed in the great city to stand for God. Time was when the people used to climb up in the tower and feel the wonder and stillness and the looking-down-upon-the-world of God's church.

The main trouble with the modern church in its present vague, fumbling way of dealing with agreat masterful city is that it has made it so exceedingly convenient not to notice God.

Would it not be possible to reserve, at least in the new parts of New York, special squares planted with trees where the churches of the various denominations could be grouped around the statues of their founders, thus contributing not only to the architectural beauty of the city but also bringing nearer the one to the other the worshippers of the

same God? It is uscless to point out in detail at this juncture how much deeper the religious life of the millions of unchurched "heathens" would become through of unchurshed heatings which become through the establishment of these spiritual cases in the midst of a godless desert of thousands of buildings of brick and stone exclusively devoted to the pur suit of materialistic and sensuous aims—unless the twelve-story skyscraper church said to have been planned by Dr. Eaton, pastor of the Rocke feller church in Cleveland. Ohio, become the model American church-architects of the future

#### ISIDOR SINGER. NEW YORK, Oct. 31. Corrected.

Mrs. Newrich-Dear me, no; he hain't had any since the time he had the grip three years ago.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

## Causes and International Effects of Hostillty Between Them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Though there is acute friction just now between England and Germany, it may reasonably be hoped that it will not burst into flame. The causes of it have been long incubating, and are to be found mainly in the Far East, where German taking the British that the loss of a few more points in her trade with China will bring about the end of England's privileged position in the Chinese customs and post office administra-tion. Successful competition with England in the trade of other parts of the world also has its share in the feeling of bitterness that is finding expression in the press of the two countries. The polemic may not go beyond words on paper, but given a favorable open-ing to one side or the other, there is always the danger that the quarrel may break into open conflict. In that event we should witness a titanic struggle under remarkable conditions of reversed naval and military

inequality. The loss of Germany's beyond sea colonies is, of course, a foregone conclusion, as England's preponderance on the sea would cut them off effectually from all communication with Germany. That German trade would suffer to any great extent is not so certain. The reason for the suggestion is this: The German Government, carefully watching the course of events, would be prepared at a given moment to cause the transfer of the greater part of its seagoing merchant marine to neutral flags. There are several to one of to neutral flags. There are several to one of which it might be transferred en bloc or among which it might be distributed. They are the Danish, the Dutch, the Belgian, Italian or Austrian. Through the ports of the first three all the business of northern Germany could be carried on, while that of the south could pass through the Italian port of Genoa and Trieste in Austria. The export and import trade with this country could be continued with little interruption through Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam. So could that with other parts of the world not under the British flag. In Great Britain and its colonies and dependencies goods of German origin would probably be prohibited, though there would be no guarantee that their exports would not find their way into Germany under other flags than the British, and add to the profitable commission business of the neutral ports doing German orders.

The German coast, in the probable event of the defeat of the German fleet, would be blockaded, but military operations by England would be out of the question. There her inequality would prevent her striking anywhere a blow that could be felt beyond the range of the guns of her warships covering a disembarkation, and the nature of the German coast is such that the landing of troops except at certain points would be useless; and at those points it would be impracticables on account of the land defences. The war, therefore, would resolve itself into the unopposed seizure of the German African and other colonies, and the loss of prestige which that would entail, whatever it may be worth; but it would profoundly modify the relations of Germany with France on the one hand and Russia on the other.

The value of the suggestion in England that the British Government desires the reestablishment of Russia in her place in the councils of Europe may be estimated by her attitude during the Russo-Japanese war, the new Anglo-Japanese treaty and the way in which the revolutionary movement in Russia is encouraged by important organs in the En which it might be transferred en bloc or among which it might be distributed. They

German goods, and should be supported by France in her action. On the side of the Mediterranean Italy has affirmed her position as a member of the Triple Alliance, and at the same time her intention to observe strict neutrality so long as a conflict between Germany and another Power was confined to the two. This seems to establish the balance for the present and to make for peace. patriot first, a partisan second, who is about ance for the present and to make for peace. NEW YORK, Oct. 30. F.

## Oldest Couple in This Country.

Bessemer correspondence Atlanta Constitution The citizens of this city are very much interested in what is claimed to be the oldest living couple in the United States, brought here to-day by Judge J. C. Burgin of this city.

The husband. Elbert Gipson, says he was born in North Carolina in the year 1788, and place in the War of 1812; reliable authority corroborates his statements. Old citizens claim that he has been in Shelby and Jefferon counties of this State for at least a hun-

dred years. His life has been principally that of a farmer.

Mr. Gipson's wife, who claims to be 38 years old, and says she has been married to him for sixty-five years, is quite active for one so aged, and is constantly in attendance on her husband's wants. The home of this aged couple consists of a one room log cabin out in the woods about eight miles from this city.

## American Opportunities Abroad.

city.

American tobacco, pipes and smokers' articles can be sold in China, says Consul Sammons of Newchwang, China. The Chinese smoke immense quantities of cigarettes, of which we sent China \$1,488,728 worth in the fiscal year 1904-05. This was an increase of \$545,000 over the previous year. Consul Kaiser of Mazatlan, Mexico, points to our loss in Germany's favor of a heavy contract or large sized waterpipe, because of l and much lower freight; also our loss of the Southern Pacific Railway contract for 50,000 tons of rails. rails, though a San Francisco firm got the contract. Three ships are now loading some of the rails-one Antwerp, one at Glasgow, Scotland, and the third at Bilboa, Spain.

Fruit exporters are asked to communicate with E. Keller, 21 Heumarkt, Cologne, Germany, who claims clients in Paris, Lyons, Marsellies, Nice. Algiers, Havre, London, Hull and Hamburg.
American carriages, harness, ranges, heaters, hardware, sporting goods, tools, lamps, pumps hay rakes, and particularly farming implements and machinery, could be more freely sold in Canada, says Consul Van Sant of Guelph, Ont., if they were exhibited through a practical Canadian farmer at the county fairs held each year all over Canada. The Japanese are doing it in fancy

goods. The list of the 250 fairs can be got from r through any American consul in Canada.

American exports to Canada increased \$15,214,875 in the fiscal year ending with June, 1905, while those from Great Britain decreased \$1,435,219. German exports to Canada also decreased \$1,383,405. British imports from Canada decreased \$15,002,605. while ours increased \$2,388,466. Canada bought \$166,000,000 worth of American goods in the year, or \$93,000,000 more than she bought from Great Britain, and \$66,000,000 more than from Great Britain and all the rest of the world. The Bangkok Electric Railway, the first electric

line in Siam, was opened for traffic on October 1 is completely equipped with American ma Foreign shipments of lumber by seven Puget

Sound mills in Sentember amounted to 12,080.537 feet, besides 544.825 laths. The shipments went to Japan, China, Australia, Chile, New Zealand, Peru, England, Brazil, Guatemala and other countries, several of which have immense forests of their own. These figures are compiled by the West Coast and Puget Sound Lumberman for October.

Exports of \$1.102,000,000 for the nine months eniel September 30 (Increase over same period of 1904, \$117,000,099) looks very much like \$1.500,-000,000 exports for the calendar year. Since January 1 Philadelphia's petroleum ship-

nents have amounted to 375,000,000 gallons, an nerease over the same period of last year of

## A Road Driver's Complaint.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: On Sunday I drove with my wife to Garden City, and while on the Jericho road a racing machine passed us. going at least sixty miles an hour and making re-ports like the discharges of a gatting gun. My horses are used to automobiles, but were frightened at this fearful machine, and they ran away. Only by good luck was a serious accident avoided. It is an outrage that these racing machines should

be allowed on the public highways, and I believe that a majority of persons will agree that a law should be passed permitting their use on racetracks only. The Automobile Club should, in my opinion, frame such a law. I am well aware that the auto-mobile has come to stay and I appreciate its proper use and value, but it is barbarous to permit an engine meant solely for great speed to run amuck upon the roads built and operated for the comfort and convenience of those who walk or ride or drive at a decent rate of speed. ROBERT C. CORNELL. NEW YORK, Oct. 30.